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E VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic

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JAS. S. LOCKIE,
MANAGER, St. Stephen.

Poetry.

Rejoice with them that do rejoice.

ROMANS XII, 16.

Lord give me freely to rejoice
When others' joy I see,
Even though the brightness of their lot
Extendeth not to me.
Give me a heart from envy free—
A heart o'erflowed with love—
That I may praise for ALL the joy
That cometh from above.

Grant me not only to possess
Contentment with my lot,
But sympathy and joy with those
Who have what I have not!
Grant me to love thank'd so dear
That when their good I see,
Each blessing, as it lights on them,
May fall, a joy on me!

'Tis good to weep with those who weep,
But oft the tears we shed
Are selfish, and self-pitying tears,
Though dropped o'er other's dead.
But in rejoicing with the glad,
The troubles of our lot—
Self—with its murmurs and its wants—
Must be, in love forgot.

Then, O my God, let me rejoice
When others' joy I see,
Even although upon my life
The sunlight may not be.

MARY B. M. DUNCAN.

Missions in India.

The following statistics taken from Dr. Butler's
"Land of the Veda," just published will show what
is being done by the Christian Church in that
country:—

Missionary Societies in Europe and America engaged there,	26.
Language employed,	23.
Stations and out stations, i. e., cities and villages where the gospel is regularly preached by Missionaries or native preachers,	2,835.
Native pastors,	406.
Other native preachers,	2,784.
School Teachers,	5,422.
Native Churches,	772.
Church members,	70,857.
Members of the Christian community,	273,478.
Scholars in Christian Schools,	137,328.
Contributions of the native Christians	\$43,101.

Of English residents having the amplest opportunity of judging of the work done,
\$151,787.
India has not been neglected, and but for the long continued opposition to Missionary efforts on the part of the East India Government, and the English patronage and moral support of idolatry, with the idea that the people might thus be conciliated to English rule—an idea which it took the Sepoy rebellion to confute finally and effectually—the Missionary work would have made vastly greater progress. Yet, apart from converts, a mighty change has been wrought in the knowledge and convictions of the people. "Everywhere do the Hindus confess that an idol is nothing, and that bathing in the Ganges cannot really wash away sin." So wrote Dr. Mullens after ten years residence and large observation in India.

LORD NAPIER ON THE EXCELLENCE AND VALUE OF INDIA MISSIONS.

Lord Napier, the Governor of the Madras Presidency, after a personal inspection of the various Mission fields, in an address delivered at Tanjore on the 26th of October last, used the following language: "Memory will offer no more attractive pictures than those which will reproduce the features of Missionary life. * * * I have been present at his ministrations; I have witnessed his teachings; I have seen the beauty of his life." After naming seven different Societies, he adds,

"All have given me the same welcome welcome. I have seen them engaged in drawing human souls to the same God and the same Saviour, in teaching the same learning, in healing the same disease with the same science, in making men happier and better subjects of the same Sovereign. The benefits of the Missionary enterprise are felt in three directions: in converting, teaching and civilizing the Indian people. The progress of Christianity is slow but it is undeniable. Every year sees the area and the number slightly increase. Missionary agency, in my judgment, is the only agency that can at present bring the benefits of teaching home to the humblest orders of the population. Nothing has struck me more than the intelligent confidence which reigns between the Englishman and the Hindoo, between the teacher and the taught." "In conclusion, I must express my deep sense of the importance of Missions as a general civilizing agency in the South of India. Imagine all these establishments removed! How great would be the vacancy! Would not the Government lose valuable auxiliaries? Would not the poor lose wise and powerful friends? The weakness of European agency in this country is a frequent matter of wonder and complaint. But how much weaker would this element of good appear if the Mission was obliterated from the scene! It is not easy to overrate the value, in this vast empire, of a class of Englishmen of pious lives and disinterested labors, living and moving in the most forsaken places, walking between the Government and the people, with devotion to both, the friends of right, the adversaries of wrong, impartial spectators of good and evil."—[Missionary Herald.]

The Thugs of India.

In India there exists what is not found elsewhere on earth, a class of men whose trade is blood, who follow murder as a profession, and even perform it as a religious duty. The Thugs, for centuries have—
"Laughed at human nature and compassion."
Their organization was complete; they were bound to each other by oaths and engagements as relentless as death. Their aggressions were from the worst of all classes; the perfection of villainy became a Thug. Every man of this infernal association is a murderer; and a murderer not by the heat of passion or revenge, or the stimulus of strong drink, but a cool, sober, unexcited trader in human life, whose conscience knows no remorse, because he regards himself as rendering in the act, the highest service to his chosen deity.

Sixty years ago these men plied their dreadful trade almost unmolested. The native governments could not cope with them. They infested the public roads disguised as merchants, travelers and fakirs, but always in gangs, each man knowing his part of the service when the moment came for action. Hindoo Thuggeeism has dared to add a divine acquiescence to these practices; for their abominable creed has furnished a suitable patron to accept and delight in the groans and dying agonies of their wretched victims. Her name is Kalee. She is the most popular deity of Bengal, the etymology of the name of the metropolis of India being derived from her designation and shrine—Kalee and Ghat, a place of abomination—Kalee's Ghat—hence Calcutta.

This is the patroness of these Thugs, these professional murderers, who, when their victim is in the agonies of strangulation beneath their knees on the ground, are engaging in acts of prayer, offering to Kalee the life that is passing away; and to this abomination, thus said to feed on the human soul, have the mothers of India for ages immolated their daughters! So popular is Kalee and her worship, that even the English Government cannot keep the public offices open during the term of "Durga-Poojah" holy days, from the 1st to the 13th of October, for all Calcutta then runs mad upon this idolatry. I have seen her image, larger than the human form, painted blue, with her tongue represented as dripping with gore upon her chin, her bosom covered with a necklace of human skulls, and her warry arms each bearing a-murderous weapon, carried in proud procession through the streets of Calcutta during those holidays, accompanied by bands of music and tens of thousands of frantic followers.

It was on the discovery of thirty dead bodies in different wells of the Doab, that Thuggeeism was first brought to the knowledge of the English Government in 1810, and so determined were the measures taken by them for its suppression, and so faithfully have they since been followed up that the Thug had to disappear from the roads of British India, and confine his depredations within the bounds of Native States, where English law cannot penetrate. Hundreds of lives within the walls of safe jails. The Government pressed upon the rulers of native states the necessity of imitating English example in this regard. But while willing to follow the friendly advice of the paramount

power, they have not yet the nerve and energy of the Anglo-Saxon, to accomplish its complete extermination."—[Dr. Butler's "Land of the Veda."]

NOTES ABOUT RATS.—A writer in "Science Gossip" relates the following curious notes on rats: A gentleman, who has passed many years of his life at St. Helena, told me lately several stories about rats, so curious that I thought them worthy of record. He said that at one time the common brown rat was extremely common all over the island, in fact, a perfect pest; and to avoid its attacks his father had constructed a large store, rat proof; namely, a rat once in could not get out again. A number, however, came in with produce and goods from the ships, and bred there. Around this store were venetian blinds to the windows, and one day one of his men, when it was raining, watched a rat sitting on the venetian and putting out his tail to collect on it the drippings of water at the edge; he then withdrew it and licked it. The servant told his master who immediately understood that the rats could get no water inside the store, and therefore directed that a butter firkin should be cut down to four or five inches, and in the top a large circular wire rat cage trap should be fixed. Several small planks were placed for the rats to get up to the entrance of the cage, which exactly fitted the firkin. No food would have induced the rats to enter the trap, but water did, and many were thus captured. There is one peculiarity with these rats, namely, their very often building or making their nests in the trees. I have in India several times found rats' nests in trees; but they have always been stolen nests, such as deserted abodes of the squirrel or sparrow; but here my friend, who is no naturalist, tells me that they construct them principally of fir spines, on the ends of the bough some twelve or fifteen feet from the ground, in the common fir trees. The spots selected are just where the overlapping boughs nearly meet the lower one. He said that all know the rats' nests, and that he had seen them fired at, when many rats were killed and fell out to the ground. He could tell me no more, and I think that, if original nests, as he held them to be, some grass must be woven in their construction, as fir spines have but little power of cohesion. The situation of these nests was worthy of notice, although there is scarcely a situation where a rat's nest has not been found.

POULTRY AND ITS PROFITS.—The smaller the flock the larger the ratio of profit generally. But if five hens produce a certain number of eggs why will not ten hens produce double the number? We believe they will with like care and accommodations. The number of eggs is depended in some measure upon the health of the fowl. When they begin to lay, their combs become red and full of blood, and they exercise more and are much more lively than at other times. A sick hen will lay no eggs. Now a hen takes no care for the nestness of her roosting place. If left to herself she selects some high beams in the barn or sheds, with plenty of air that is pure, and where her droppings do not taint the air, and she roams about at random during the day over a wide space. Such a hen usually has a good appetite, enjoys a high state of health, and is almost always a good layer. If you keep but four or five hens, though confined, they live in a good, pure air and remain healthy. You increase the number and you almost invariably diminish the accommodations. A hen that has been shut up all night in a crowded hen coop is not in a fit condition to lay the next day, and if let out in the pure air in the morning it takes her all day to get right again. A thousand hens in one flock, if as well cared for as five, would lay as many eggs in proportion we have no doubt.

DEER VS. STEAM.—A race with steam has been run and won by a herd of deer. This extraordinary "event" occurred in one of the defiles on the Rocky Mountains and on the line of the great Pacific Railway. The course was six miles long and extremely narrow. At the starting point there was a little stream which proved the occasion of the race, for here a herd of deer were quietly refreshing themselves, when suddenly a train approached and the engine driver thought to frighten the troop and clear the road by beating off steam and blowing the shrillest whistle; but the demoralized appearance of the engine only served to throw the timid animals into such a panic that instead of stepping aside, they rushed madly into the d-file in front of the train. The pass grew now so narrow that there was room only for the train, and still the herd was in front. The driver, thinking time wouldn't allow him to slacken speed sufficiently to save the poor animals, determined to make short work of an unavoidable battery by putting on full steam. But the intense terror produced by their unearthy enemy had such effect on the deer that, making a supernatural effort, they exceeded in the speed of their despair anything as yet on record. At a moment's well-nigh overtake, they finally reached the open, after a course of six miles and turning aside stopped unharm-

ed to rest themselves, while the train flew on—its passengers loudly applauding so gallant a feat.

THE UNFINISHED WEB.

There was a German linen weaver of so light and frivolous a disposition, that the words "reflection" and "responsibility" seemed to have no place in his dictionary. He was, however, although regardless of heaven, by no means "unwise in his generation;" for he was both a skilful and an industrious artisan. He had during several weeks worked very hard at a web, which was at length so near completion that a few more throws of the shuttle must end his labour.

It was Saturday afternoon; he could therefore cut out his web, carry it to the merchant his employer, and receive payment, so as to indulge himself with a merry-making as was too often his custom, on the following Sunday afternoon.

Wife, cried he, I shall have done in a minute.

"Please God," interposed the wife, who was a pious woman.

"Oh, bother!" retorted the reckless man; "please or no please, I shall have done I say." And with these words he threw the shuttle with such force through the thread that it passed beyond, and fell down under the loom. Provoked at his own awkwardness and the delay it occasioned, the weaver sprang hastily from his bench to pick up the shuttle, but, in his eagerness, entangled his foot in the treadles, fell, and broke his leg.

Six weeks elapsed before the few finished threads could be given, and the web completed. If the Lord will, we shall abide and do this or that," is a safe and salutary check on presumption, and a respectful acknowledgment of our dependence. It is not, of course, meant that these words are to be spoken at every hour of the day, and for every event of the life. The presence and the permission of the Almighty are as necessary when we pass from room to room as when we say, "To day or tomorrow we will go into such a city, and continue there a year, and buy and sell, and gain." It would be an irreverent way of speech to introduce the Divine name at every utterance of a design or intention. But there must be in the heart an abiding and true sense of dependence on the Divine power, and submission to the Divine will in all things, and all times. This inward feeling will sometimes express itself, whether in speech or in writing, by a reverent use of the words, "If the Lord will." On the other hand, it is to be feared that the too frequent use of those words, and of similar phrases, such as, "Please God," degenerates into a mere form of speech, which savours of irreverence, and incurs the guilt of taking the name of the Lord in vain. The usage must be left to good taste and good feeling, always remembering that the "spirit," not the "letter," is the essential thing in this, as in all other points of Christian conduct and conversation.

The poor weaver had no sense of his dependence on the will of God, and the story of his unfinished web is an instructive warning and useful lesson for daily life.

MR. BEECHER ON THE DARWINIAN THEORY.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in the course of a recent sermon, thus expressed himself in regard to the Darwinian theory:

It is of little consequence to me where I came from; it is of a great deal of consequence to me to know where I am going. There are a great many men at the present day investigating the road which has brought man up to the present state, and I confess to a curiosity in the matter, and I do not say that these researches won't be of benefit. I regard the labors of Mr. Darwin with profound interest; believing that the world will in time accord him a great deal of credit. Although I am not prepared to accept all his speculations, I think him for all his deductions of fact. I do not participate a particle with those that dread the idea of man's having sprung from some lower form of existence; all that I ask is that you show me how I got clear from monkeys and then I am quite satisfied to have had one for an ancestor fifty centuries ago. [Laughter.] Only make the difference great enough and I am content. I had just as lief spring from a monkey as from a human I know around here. [Renewed laughter.] I look upon the Patagonians or the miserable, crawling E-quimaux, and I don't see much to choose between them and any latent animal hood. I don't care so much about that thing, for I have never been there. I had no early associations a great while ago. I have not the least recollection of what happened a million years ago. All my life is looking forward; I don't care where I came from.

The number of kernels in a bushel of wheat is 600,000; equally spread over an acre of ground this would make the kernels lie a little over six inches from each other, or give about ten square inches to each kernel.

A little ten-year old miss told her mother the other day that she was going to marry.

but meant to be a widow, because widows' dresses in such nice black clothes and always looked so happy.

Condition of Ireland.

Probably no country in Europe has advanced so rapidly in the last ten years as Ireland, and this is seen in the tone of general cheerfulness in the dwellings, dress, and general condition of the people. Industrial habits have sprung up, the spirit of progress in the industries is more active than at any in the century; there has been an increase of material comforts for the poor, and the practice of early marriages has been checked. Ireland is not rich compared with England or even Scotland, but its poverty consists in the absence of great wealth rather than in the presence of great misery. While paupers in England are as one to twenty, and in Scotland as one to twenty-three, they are in Ireland only as one to twenty-four.

Nor are the Irish ignorant. The system of national education is bearing fruit, and the level of knowledge is quite as high as it is in England. Mr. Lecky thinks that one of the most alarming features of disloyalty is close connection with education. Cheap publications go everywhere. There has been a marked decline in out-of-door sports, fairs, and other boisterous gatherings, a great change in public amusement; those who once sought their pleasure in the excitements of the fair and the market, now gather in groups at the public houses and listen to the reading of Fenian newspapers. Mr. Fackney would now find less of those ragged and devil-may-care groups of independent beggars, who looked lightly on the turf to the cry of a cracked violin and the encouragement of "Step out, Miss Judy."

The local Government of Ireland presents a marked contrast to the political condition of the country. Public institutions are no where better managed; the police and the poor-law administration are very efficient; and this is shown by the decrease in pauperism. By a wise enforcement of the law for vaccination, Ireland has escaped the small-pox epidemic of England. In the matter of prison-reform, Ireland leads the world, and England is only meeting with any success in the treatment of criminals as she adopts the Irish method. The reformatory system establishment in Ireland reforms the greater portion of convicts, and it has had a marked influence in the diminution of crime, and the security of life and property.

A correspondent in Wisconsin sends us the following: "A little time ago a little girl, six or seven years old, came with her mother and several other ladies to spend the afternoon with me. Little Minnie being the only child present, was very quiet, though naturally a perfect little chatterbox, but when it came tea time, she insisted upon going with me to arrange the table. I had no sooner closed the parlor door than she began to chatter, and coming close to me, she said, 'Oh Mrs. —, did you know my brother in M— has got his life insured for me?' 'No,' said I, 'I did not.' 'Well,' said she, 'naturally he has, and he hasn't died yet.' 'Why, Minnie,' I said, 'you would not want your brother to die, would you?' She replied, 'I don't know about that, but I want my money.'"

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Colonel L. and a friend were one day walking the streets in Madison, Ind., when the conversation turned upon Irish wit. Colonel L. said he doubted if it were so well handed as was generally thought. He believed that Irishmen studied it up.

"Let us prove it," said his friend, "on the first Irishman we meet."

A young Irish lad of about sixteen soon came in sight, walking toward them. "Seize one arm," said his friend. They separated, one passing each side of the boy, each grabbed an arm.

"If the devil should come along now, which of the three would he take?" shouted the friend.

"Me, to be sure," said Pat. "He's sure o' yeas any time."

The question was settled.

A mail dog in Irvington, New Jersey, last week, bit a number of turkeys, and the birds acted very strangely after-a while, running wildly about the streets and otherwise appearing to be affected, but remaining sufficiently true to instinct to lay eggs as usual. The eggs are now in process of incubation, and the question is whether the little turkeys will have hereditary insanity.

A female Fund du Lacker got married barefoot, the other day, for luck. So she pretended, but the fact was that they couldn't get any boots in the village bigger than men's sixteens.

A new Chinese temple was recently consecrated in San Francisco, with no less than seventy-five Gods, two of which are twenty feet high and correspondingly large.



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Telegraphic News.

Belleville, Ont., June 22.
The night express went past this place at 12.20 A. M. this morning, full of passengers, many of them being ministers of the English Church, "en route" homeward from the Synod at Toronto.

About eleven miles below Belleville station, the engine jumped the track, but the baggage car remained on the track.

An eye witness to the scene says that immediately after the accident, he went to the second class car. It and the smoking car were telescoped, and on top of the locomotive, the passengers being exposed to the scorching steam which was so dense that he could see nothing. One after another of the scalded were crawling from the opening. Five persons were found dead and were carried to the roadside, where the wounded lay nearly three hours in most fearful agony. The sight was one to baffle description. The terrible cries of the sufferers rent the ears of the lookers on, who made every possible effort for their relief. This condition, under the influence of their terrible injuries, was fearful to witness.

New York, June 22.

It is now definitely stated that the question of indirect damages in the Alabama case is settled practically, as reported yesterday.

A despatch from Washington states the present situation quite fully, and encourages the belief that the Arbitration will hereafter go on smoothly.

Gonzalez, Chief of Cuban insurgents, has surrendered to the Spanish forces.

Stokes' new new in our

New York, June 22.

During the fire this morning in a Drug store in Liberty there was an explosion of carbonic acid, by which 20 fire men were injured and four killed. Loss by the fire \$3,000.

PORTRAITURE OF DOMINION STATESMEN.

The Toronto "Mail" is publishing series of "Sketches in parliament." It has already furnished its readers with something like half length portraits of Sir John A. Macdonald, Mr. Mackenzie, Sir George E. Cartier, Mr. Blake, Mr. Hoare, Sir A. T. Galt, Dr. Tupper and Mr. Tilley, in which the chief characteristics of these distinguished politicians have been brought very distinctly into view.

The literary artist that is producing these "Sketches" is doing his work cleverly. He is reproducing the more distinctive mental features of his subjects with discriminating skill. He is not greatly flattering his friends, nor in any marked degree caricaturing the gentlemen of the Opposition; and he is producing very recognizable likenesses all round, though naturally the portraits hanging on the Ministerial side of the "Mail" gallery are colored more agreeably than are those suspended on the opposite side.

The sketch of Mr. Tilley is handsomely done, though upon the whole it does him no more than justice. It enlarges upon his fine presence, his industry, his tact, his general amiability, his clever aptitudes for business, and upon the earnestness, clearness, pertinency, good sense and engaging eloquence which mark his performances in debate. It also properly recognizes his ability as the administrator of an important Dominion Department.

Among many other things it is said of him that:

"As an orator he does not aspire to the highest rank; he is not equal to Sir John in precedence or political sagacity; he is not the fire or force of Dr. Tupper, or the sonorous rhetoric of Mr. Blake; but he has qualities as a speaker and a public man peculiarly his own and which make him not less valuable as a member of the Administration."

As a public servant he is, therefore, at once popular and valuable. With business habits and talents which would have assured him fortune in trade, he has preferred to devote himself to public life, with all its perils and vicissitudes, and its frequent unthankfulness. And we believe he has chosen well, and wisely, for the consciousness of having rendered real service to the State, of having contributed towards the progress and civilization of our common country must be to itself a source of great and lasting gratification. Mr. Tilley's name will live in history as one of those who consolidated the future empire of the west; while his zeal, his public spirit, his wisdom, integrity of purpose, and great political services, will long be remembered with pride and gratitude by the great bulk of the people of the Province of New Brunswick.

The U. S. New Postal Regulations.

The new postal bill which became a law just before the session of Congress closed, makes some changes in existing postal regulations which are of general interest. The most important is the authorization of one cent postal cards for correspondence or for printed circulars similar to those which were introduced in Great Britain nearly two years ago and are now in use in nearly all European countries. The acting assistant post master general decides that under the code, the following are the rates to be charged on third class printed matter, namely: On all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, proof sheets, corrected proof sheets, flexible patterns, sample cards, seeds, cuttings, bulbs &c a postage of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof on packages to one address, to be prepaid by postage stamps affixed; on all books (other than those printed by order of Congress) postage at two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, limited to four pounds in weight; on samples of merchandise, metals, ores and mineralogical specimens, two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, pack-

ages limited to twelve ounces in weight. (These rates only extend to United States Territory.)—Ed. Standard.

A USEFUL DISINFECTANT.—Copperas is the cheapest as well as one of the most effective disinfectants known, and its application is simply and perfectly safe, with this precaution, that it should not be kept in a metal vessel, unless of lead. Mixed in the proportions of one pound of copperas to eight quarts of water, and then thoroughly dissolved poured down drains, sinks or waterclosets, it will at once remove the most obnoxious smell. No family, stable, provision shop or slaughter house would be without a supply, and cities should be wise to order its use in sprinkling the streets of unhealthy localities, as is practiced in London. "Prevention is better than cure," and we advise every one, before the weather gets very hot, and as it soon will be, to have a supply of copperas upon their premises and to use it freely.

They have nice, quiet sabbaths in New York. Last Sunday a colored man was found with his skull crushed in, a man was stabbed in the breast, another was shot in the neck, another was stabbed in the head, two others were badly clubbed, another was shot in the throat, another took Paris green, another was stabbed in the back, another was seriously injured by a blow on the head with a pick-axe, and several others were badly beaten while attempting to disperse a mob.

The match between the St. Andrews and St. Stephen Cricket Clubs, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed until this forenoon, owing to the steam tug "Wm. Stroud" having run into an accident. A large and respectable number of persons waited on the wharf for some time before a telegram was received announcing the mishap, which was a serious inconvenience and annoyance to those intended to be present. The match is to take place to-day, and the excursionists will not be disappointed as the Steamer "Belle Brown" has been engaged.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, JUNE 26, 1872.

The Dominion Elections.

It is rumored that the writs for the election of members of Parliament will be issued ere many weeks elapse. It is possible that a Cabinet Council will be held ere the Proclamation is issued, at which the new Governor General, Lord Dufferin, will be present.

In the mean time new aspirants for Parliamentary honors are taking time by the fore lock, and announcing their willingness to serve the dear people of the old members will be ready to come forward and offer their services to finish the business they have so successfully begun.

In the city of St. John an intellectual effort is being made to bring out a man in opposition to Mr. Tilley, but even his opponents cannot find a man among themselves who would have any chance of success. The fact is the Government goes to the country for reelection with a prestige that ensures their return, despite the rabid attacks of the opposition sheets.

The conductors of these sheets should read the admirable and truthful portraits of our Dominion Statesmen, which has appeared in that able and influential journal the Toronto "Mail."

The Hon. the Minister of Customs and Hon. Dr. Tupper, President of the Council arrived here by train on Saturday evening last. Mrs. Tupper and son, were also of the party. Dr. Tupper left again on Monday by the Steamer "City of St. John," to visit his constituents in Nova Scotia.

School Exhibition.

On Thursday last, the pupils of Mr. Meagher's School, gave an exhibition in the School Room.

The Trustees, Teachers, and a large number of parents and visitors were present. The children acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of all present, reflecting credit upon their Master and themselves. A number of short addresses were delivered by the Trustees, Rev. Mr. Keay, and Rev. Mr. Verker. The latter gentleman observing—that it afforded him very great pleasure to note the progress made by the scholars, and to witness the unanimity and good feeling which existed among the Teachers of the other schools who were all present, and he hoped that it would continue. Now every man's child could receive an education, and he trusted all would avail themselves of the facilities thus afforded.

The classes were examined in different studies; Mr. Sills, teacher of the Grammar School put the grammar class through a searching examination, and was pleased with the ready and correct answers given by the pupils.

The following is the programme:—

READING.
6th Book, Song of the Shirt. Hood.
" Psalm of Life. Longfellow.
6th Book, Summer Longings. Anon.
" Bells. Poe.
4th Book, Humming Bird. Mary Howitt.
" Hiawatha's Sailing. Longfellow.
3rd Book, We are seven. Wadsworth.

Arithmetical Tables—Arithmetic.
Grammar Exercises and outlines of New Brunswick.

Subject—True Principle.
Dialogues. George Saunders and Katy Haley.
Play. Fairy Queen.

Recitations.
Fred Meagher, Arnold Wilkenreid.
Katy Haley, Helen.

Thos. Quinn, Woodman spare that Tree.
Chas. Kennedy, The wreck of the Orpheus.

The following Address was read by Miss Cassie Kennedy:—

KIND FRIENDS:—I have been requested on behalf of our Teacher and the pupils of this school, to tender you all our sincere thanks for your attendance here to day. We feel that our efforts to improve ourselves are appreciated by you, and though we can lay no claim to excellence, perhaps not even to mediocrity, yet your kind encouragement will have the effect of urging us onward, so that in time we may be able to hope for your unqualified approbation.

Kind Friends, if we have afforded you any gratification, we should all be pleased; may it be

our happiness to meet you all on many other occasions of this kind, and on that part we assure you, dear parents and kind friends, we will do our best so to improve our minds as to afford satisfaction to you all.

At the conclusion all joined in singing the National Anthem.

The special Artist of the "Canadian Illustrated News," Mr. E. J. Russell, whose sketches of St. John and the maritime Provinces have made that paper so popular, is at present in Saint Andrews, and contemplates an artistic raid on the fine scenery which surrounds us; he will likewise visit St. Stephens and St. George, not forgetting our neighbors in Calais.

We predict a portfolio of gems, which when published cannot fail to be a benefit to the country, and a credit to the Dominion. There is no better medium than the pages of the Canadian Illustrated News for conveying to distant parts a knowledge of the wondrous marine and landscape beauties of the County of Charlotte.

We hope that our citizens will assist in supporting the above paper by subscribing to the next volume commencing with July.

The match between the St. Andrews and St. Stephen Cricket Clubs, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed until this forenoon, owing to the steam tug "Wm. Stroud" having run into an accident. A large and respectable number of persons waited on the wharf for some time before a telegram was received announcing the mishap, which was a serious inconvenience and annoyance to those intended to be present. The match is to take place to-day, and the excursionists will not be disappointed as the Steamer "Belle Brown" has been engaged.

THE CONCERT on Monday evening, given by the Band recently formed here, under the direction of their accomplished teacher, Professor Foster, was a decided success, and was as creditable to the members, as it undoubtedly was to their instructor. The Masonic Hall was crowded, and several of the tunes were encored. Where all did so well, it would be invidious to name any one in particular. We trust that the Band will give several concerts during the season, and that they will be well patronized.

THE BAND OF THE BRITISH GRANADIER GUARDS, whose presence has created so much enthusiasm at the Boston Jubilee, is unquestionably par excellence the finest military musical organization in Britain. It is known as the Queen's Band, as it is its duty to play every morning in the Palace yard when Her Majesty is in London; likewise at State Balls and other great occasions. The men are all first class musicians, and derive their chief support from the officers of the Regiment, concerts, the operas, and musical festivals, at which they have the privilege of playing. They are all regularly enlisted and are essentially soldiers—drawing from Government only soldiers pay and rations. Their dress consists of the Bearskin cap of the Guards, bright scarlet coat of the best cloth, braided most profusely with gold lace, trousers of dark blue with a wide gold stripe down the sides, a sword with gold scabbard completes their equipment. They number independent of their drum corp about 75 pieces.

The Grenadier Regiment consists of three Battalions of about 800 men each, and are generally stationed in London, unless peculiar circumstances require their presence elsewhere; their standard is 3 ft. 10 inches. The Band has carried every body by storm at the Jubilee, and having played in the streets of Boston, by express command of Her Majesty, has won them a popularity never before equalled by any Band.

New Brunswick Take Warning.

We transfer to our columns the following important article from the "Telegraph." It points out clearly and unmistakably the designs and intentions of the ONTARIO OPPOSITION, who desire to rule the Dominion, for the benefit of that Province solely. Will New Brunswick or Nova Scotia elect men to represent them in the Commons, who are allied with or would support a party so adverse to their interests? Certainly not. Let a pledge be exacted from them at the forthcoming election, that they will support a Government which has so far, been favorable to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia:—

(From the Daily Telegraph, June 22)

SECTIONAL POLITICS.

The Toronto "Globe," the organ of a party seeking to get possession of the reins of Government in the Dominion, has sounded a party war cry that is calculated to awaken alarm in every province except Ontario. It openly proclaims the policy with which its party has been so often charged by its enemies. Moderate men of all parties, who have heretofore refused to believe them guilty of seeking to rule the whole country with an Ontario majority and in the interests of that section only, have at last the evidence of the Ontario conspiracy for sectional supremacy furnished by the Organ itself. There can be no mistaking the meaning of the following from the leader in the "Globe" of the 18th:

"That a province whose representation is equal to nearly nine-twentieths of the whole House of Commons may practically control the legislation of the country, is a point beyond dispute. All that is now needed is for the members who represent Ontario to be united and to stand true to those principles of which Upper Canada statesmen were the standard bearers in the past and which will inevitably be the true policy of the Dominion in future."

We read the above with sorrow as we in-

formation—arrow that a journal identified with the work of consummating Confederation should display a disposition to override the other sections of the country—sorrow that the organ of a great party should proclaim its dependence on sectional support for success.

That there may be no mistaking its meaning, the "Globe" enters into an analysis of all the important votes of the last session to show that if the Ontario representation had been a unit they could have decided every question as they wished by fair majorities. It shows that they could have passed Cartwright's resolution of censure on the British Government for not creating trouble with the United States on the Fenian Raid question; that they could have controlled the financial policy of Canada; that they could have disposed of the Washington Treaty and the fishery question as they pleased; that they could have prescribed whatever route for the Canada Pacific the sectional interests of Ontario required; that they could have reduced the gauge of the Intercolonial, changed the character of its construction, and thereby lessened its value to the Provinces through which it passes; and that they could have controlled the distribution of seats and the manner of settling contested election cases as they desired. After giving statistics to prove these to be no idle boasts, the "Globe" asks:—

"Are not these figures sufficient to show that Ontario can, if her people choose, practically control the course of legislation?"

This from the organ of a party aspiring to rule our national councils! This from the mouthpiece of Geo. Brown, Edward Blake and Alex. Macdonald! It is no wonder that all but one or two of the Maritime members who once acted with them deserted them last session. They must have seen that the selfishness and narrowness of their aims, and that the policy to be pursued by men looking to one overwhelming province almost entirely for support must be fatal to our hopes for the speedy construction of public works necessary to our prosperity. They saw that with such men in power New Brunswick must bid adieu to the prospect of having her just claims to better terms taken into consideration. And they wisely left the company in which they found themselves.

After expounding the conspiracy for securing the reins of Government by sectional means and for sectional purposes, the "Globe" coolly says:—

"It is well first to look to the triumph of right and just principles, and a firm and steady assertion of principles is the only road by which a great party can desire to attain power."

"Principles!" "Just principles!" "The triumph of right!" Has it come to this? Have Canadians fallen so low that a great journal dares to talk of the desirability of a base scheme for sectional domination as the triumph of right and just principles? We are told that those who work to secure a union of the Ontario representation, so that they may "practically control legislation," are engaged in a firm and steady assertion of principle, the only road by which a great party can desire to attain power.

If an enemy had done this thing,—if any but the great Organ itself had propounded the section preponderance of Ontario as "the only road by which a great party [the Brown-Blake-Mackenzie party] desire to attain power,—we should have repudiated the imputation; but how can we refuse to believe them guilty on their own confession? The truth is hard to believe. We hope for the credit of Canadian politics that the "Globe" may repudiate itself, or that the party may repudiate the "Globe."

NEW SWEDEN.—Commissioner Thomas returned from his visit to New Sweden Friday night and gives a most flattering account of the condition of the new colony. The snow went off early and seed was put into the ground the last of April. The crops are coming forward most luxuriantly. Spring wheat stands a foot high and the root and other crops are in an equal state of forwardness. There are two hundred acres of stout grass standing where two years ago it was an unbroken wilderness. Should the season be as favorable as this, the colony will be lavishly independent in October. They have means enough to carry them handsomely through the summer, and the enterprise is pronounced a splendid success. The State will at once begin to get an indirect return for its fostering care.

All stamps, on forms of every kind, except the two cent stamps on bank checks, slight drafts and orders for money, will be abolished, October 1, 1872. After that date no stamps will be required on notes, contracts, time drafts, deeds, mortgages, insurance policies and receipts, bonds of any description, certificates of stock or certificates of any kind. Custom House papers, power of attorney or protests of notes. All documents executed on or before September 30, 1872, will require the same value of stamps as heretofore, subject to the same penalties for non-attachment of them. Mortgage bonds, permitted and executed before October 1, 1872, but not issued until that date or later, require no stamps. [Portland Advertiser.]

It appears that during last year nearly three millions of letters were received at the dead letter office, of which sixty-eight thousand could not be forwarded, for the reason that the name of the county and the state were left out of the direction; four hundred thousand were unstamped, and more than three thousand were mailed with no direction at all. There were found in these letters money orders to the amount of two million of dollars.

Louis Napoleon still retains his old cunning. The recent letter in which he assumed all the responsibility of the surrender at Sedan, was not so frank and ingenuous as it appeared in the face. It has been published very freely in France, and there is little doubt but it was written to foster discontent in the army, by supposing that the generals who have been censured in the report of the committee of inquiry would naturally be disaffected and would incline to favor the man who sought to relieve them of the odium of that surrender.

The U. S. war department is in daily receipt of despatches from the frontier indicating that Indian troubles may be expected this summer all along the line. The cause for

these troubles is indicated to be that the whites are engaged in a destructive war on the buffaloes simply for their hides which latter, it has been discovered, make very good leather.

SUMMARY.

—The members of the French Band receive five gold dollars a day and expenses, for their Boston Jubilee services.

—Give your boy a good trade, then you will be sure that he can get an honest living, which in itself is a great desideratum.

—The cold winter has done great damage in Vermont. The cold winter having killed the tons, these pests are more numerous than usual.

—Profitable horse shoeing. Rev. Robert Collyer has made a \$2000 horse shoe for Cornell University and received the money for it.

—They have hot weather in New York and deaths from sunstrokes are chronicled. One day last week 77 cases were reported and three were fatal, the mercury stood at 91 in the shade.

—A telegram from Los Angeles, in the San Francisco papers, reports that an arsonist well at Campion, 150 feet deep, ejects five fish resembling a speckled trout, from a half to two inches long. The same phenomenon appears at at least one well on a ranch near by, seeming to indicate the existence of a salted saucer lake.

A courageous young lady captured a burglar in New York the other day. She was in the house alone, and hearing a noise on the first floor, went down and there found a notorious thief. She immediately grappled him and shouted for help. He threatened to shoot her but she still retained her grasp, and all his attempts to strike her off were vain. Finally the girl's cries brought an officer who was passing and the man was carried to the station.

—Reports from all parts of East Tennessee, the Knoxville Herald of the 14th inst., says, agree representing the present harvest of wheat to be one of the largest that has been gathered in that section of the State, and the quality as fine as was ever grown on the soil.

—Miss Rye, who has done so much for poor and neglected children in England, has just opened a home for deserted girls at Peckham, county of Surrey, in the suburban part of London, from which a certain number will be sent regularly to Canada.

—A Lawrence gentleman picked up a check filled out for a million of dollars, and bearing the signature of one of the wealthiest men in the country, in Boston one day last week.

—The land of steady habits is getting decidedly unsteady, if the statement that the proportion of divorces to marriages in Connecticut during 1871 was one to eleven, be correct.

MARRIED.

At the Canonous, St. Andrews on the 14th inst., by the Rev. P. Keay, Mr. James W. Reed of Lubec, Me., to Miss Ellen McBride, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James McBride of this Parish.

On the 22d ult., at St. James the Less, Victoria park, London, by the Rev. Geo. Moore, vicar, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Campbell Venn, Captain Howard Campbell, of St. Andrews, New Brunswick, to Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Hamilton Walker, late R. N. No cards.

SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET.

The undersigned is authorized to let for the season or for a term of years, Dr. Tupper's Cottage, known as "Bellevue," The property consists of about 20 acres of land, delightfully situated, with outbuildings, stables and good water.

S. T. GOVE.

St. Andrews, June 26, 1872. 4i
(News, Telegraph 4 weekly)

Government House, Ottawa, Tuesday, 11th day of June, 1872.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and in pursuance of the provisions of the 8th Sec. of the Act 31st Vic., Cap 6, intitled:—"An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Silver Islet, Lake Superior, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Customs under the survey of the Fort of Saint Ste. Marie.

W. H. LEE

June 19 3i Clerk Privy Council.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, June 10, 1872.

Re-Bonding and Re-Warehousing of Tea and Coffee.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all the Customs duties whether specific or ad valorem now payable on Tea or Coffee imported into Canada shall be repaid upon, from and after the 1st July next. And Notice is further given that Tea and Coffee in the Original Packages on which such duties have been paid may be re-bonded and re-warehoused at any time before TWENTY-NINTH day of JUNE in the present year and that on their being so re-bonded and re-warehoused the amount of the specific duties paid on such Tea and Coffee, shall be repaid to the owner thereof and a drawback by the Collector of Customs at the Port where they are so re-bonded and re-warehoused, or by the Receiver General.

By command.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

Whenever you see a flock of geese all standing on one leg, except the old gander, and he chawin' his cud, look out for a southwest wind tomorrow or next day, or the day after, or at some future time. Whenever dogs are seen travelling around with nothing to do, and old maids refuse their tea, and hop vines won't climb, and grind-tones won't grind, then you may expect a little of oats, and beans won't pay for harvesting.

All the banks, principal merchant offices, and wholesale and retail establishments in London, are closed at two o'clock on Saturday.

Oh, Tommy, that was abominable in you to eat your sister's share of the cake. "Why," said Tommy, "didn't you tell me that I was always to take her part?"

Six feet in his boots! exclaimed Mrs. Beeswax: what will the impudence of this world come to, I wonder? why they might as well tell me that the man had six heads in his hat.

"Ma, why don't you speak?" asked little Jake. "Why don't you say sumthin' funny?" "What can I say? Don't you see I'm busy frying doughnuts? Say something funny, indeed?" "Wal, yer might say, 'Jake, won't yer hev a cake?' That would be funny for you."

The Iron Foundry in course of erection at Sackville will be in operation in October.

It is reported that Mr. Greeley will stump the country if nominated at Baltimore.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

MAY 1872.

ODELL & TURNER

HAVE RECEIVED PER STEAMSHIPS

"Sarmathian," "Peruvian," "Austrian," &c.

54 CASES AND BALES

Staple & Fancy Goods,

—COMPRISING—

COTTONS,
LINENS,
DRESS MATERIALS,

SILKS,
BLACK ALPACCAS,
SHAWLS,

CLOTHS,
CARPETINGS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,

Gloves, Hosiery,

MUSLINS,

Ladies Silk Umbrellas,

HATS, FLOWERS,

FEATHERS,

AND
MILLINERS STOCK.

Also—A large assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING
and Gents. Furnishing Goods.

PER STEAMSHIP "MORAVIAN"

10 Bales new Style

PAPER HANGINGS,

Wholesale & Retail.

MADAM JUNCTION EATING HOUSE.

S. W. DAVIS, PROPRIETOR.
Meals always ready on Arrival of Trains.
Jan. 10, 1872.

Dana's Patent Sheep Marks.

THESE MARKS ARE THE CHEAPEST, the most lasting, the least troublesome, and the most complete ever invented. They are used and recommended by many of the best Breeders in the United States and Canada, such as G. B. Loring, Salem, Mass.; President New England Wool Growers' Society; John S. Ross, Hennespin, Ill.; Professor M. Miles of the State Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich.; Hon. George Brown, of Toronto, Ont.; John S. Neil, of Edmonton, Ont. On each Mark is stamped the owner's name and the sheep's number. They will be sent FREE by mail or express for ONLY FOUR CENTS EACH, and will last for TWENTY YEARS.

Cash must accompany all orders.

ARCHIBALD YOUNG, JR.,
Sarnia, Ont.

Orders addressed to the STANDARD OFFICE for any quantity will be filled at the above mentioned price, as quickly as the Marks can be made and sent.

REMOVAL.

W. H. WILLIAMSON, ever grateful for the kind support and patronage he has hitherto received, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment to the store formerly occupied by Miss Irwin, corner of Water and Edward streets; where he will keep as usual.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS

Patent Medicines, Perfumery,

Toilet Articles, Groceries,

Paints, Glass, Putty, and all the rest ceteras commonly found in a Druggist Shop.

St. Andrews.

FRISBIE HOUSE,

(NEW HOTEL.)

ST. GEORGE, --- Charlotte Co.,

S. F. FRISBIE, PROPRIETOR.

In connection with this establishment is a good Livery Stable.

CHEAP BOOTS

AT THE

Albion House.

—Great Bargains.—

We offer a few pairs of Ladies KID BOOTS at \$1 per pair. Former price \$2.00.

NEXT MONDAY—we will offer a Lot of

REMNANTS

in COBURGS, TICKINGS, COTTONS,

at a GREAT REDUCTION in price.

To close consignments, we offer the celebrated

FLOCK MATTRESSES

at cost price. Any persons requiring them will do well to embrace this opportunity of getting

MATTRESSES at a BARGAIN.

Feb. 20, 1872. JOHN S. MAGEE.

Private Bills.

PARTIES intending to make application to

Parliament for Private Bills, either for granting

exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate

powers for commercial or other purposes of profit,

or for doing anything tending to affect the rights

of property of other parties, are hereby notified

that they are required by the 51st and following

Rules of the House of Commons (which are published

in full in the "Canada Gazette"), to give

TWO MONTHS' NOTICE of the application

(clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and

object), in the "Canada Gazette," and also in a

newspaper published in the County or Union of

Counties affected, sending copies of the first and

last of such notices to the Private Bill Office.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented

within the first three weeks of the Session.

ALFRED TODD,
Chf. Clk. Committee and Private Bills, H. of Commons.

Ottawa, 7th Dec. 1871. Jan 10

TO LET.

And possession given 1st JANUARY.

The House and land owned by the late MARTIN

GRANT, at Bay Side. There are about thirty

acres of wood land and fifty under cultivation.

The house is in good repair and the property well

enclosed. For terms &c., apply to Jas. T. Grant, or

J. R. BRADFORD.

St. Andrews Dec. 17, 1871.

BLACK-TEA.

Ex Schr. "Pointer" from New York.

182 Hf. Chests } SOUCHONG TEA.

21 Chests }

For Sale in bond or duty paid at lowest rate.

TODD CLEWLEY & CO.,
St. Stephen.

CONGOU TEA.

Ex "Trojan" from London.

60 Chests & Half Chests good Congo

Tea.

J. W. STREET.

Copartnership.

The Subscribers have this day entered into Professional Copartnership, under the style and firm of

Street & Stevenson.
GEO. D. STREET.
R. R. STEVENSON.
St. Andrews, June 1, 1871.

GEO. STEWART, JR., WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Chemist and Druggist,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,

DYE WOODS AND STUFFS, SURGICAL

INSTRUMENTS.

Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,

24 King Street, Saint John, N. B.

Orders from the Country promptly executed.

Ships' Medicine Chests Filled and Re-fitted

Particular attention given to the Preparation

of Physicians' Prescriptions.

api 12 7-1y

MILLINERY

Fancy Goods.

MISS E. O'NEILL respectfully intimates to

the ladies of St. Andrews and vicinity that

she has opened a

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

in Miss Swift's building, where she has a Stock

of FANCY GOODS, of the latest styles,

and will be happy to execute all orders in her line

with neatness and despatch.

J. W. STREET.

SUGAR & MOLASSES.

Ex "Rapid" from Barbados via St. John:

20 Hhds Muscovado Molasses,

8 " Choice do Sugar.

J. W. STREET.

Alcohol and Old Rye.

Just received via Portland,

5 Puncheons } ALCOHOL,

13 Bbls } 95 O. P.

10 Bbls Old Rye Whisky, 25 cts. U. P.

Gooderham & Worts' Distillery, Toronto.

July 4, 1871. J. W. STREET.

NEW IMPORTATION.

Ex "Choice" from London, and "Kate Up-

ham" from Liverpool.

20 Cases "Bridges & Son's" best Stout

Porter,

30 cases "Guinness" Dublin Porter, quarts

and pints,

2 Puncheons fine old Jamaica Rum,

30 chests London Congou Tea,

30 half chests " "

60 dozen pints Irish Whiskey,

40 " " Old Tom Gin

3 cases Ginger Wine,

200 cases Geneva &c

J. W. STREET.

JOHN MCCOULL,

GENERAL AGENT.

Commission Merchant,

AND

AUCTIONEER

St. George, N. B.

REFERENCES: Hon. B. R. Stevenson, Sur-

General, W. Whitlock, Esq. St. Andrews;

Jas. A. Moran, and Abm. Young, Esqrs. St.

George; Chas. F. Clinch, Esq. St. John; J.

Murphy, and David Main, Esqs., St. Ste-

phen.

RAISINS.

100 Boxes Layer RAISINS.

25 Bbls. Dried Apples, very nice. For

sale.

GRANULATED SUGAR.

35 Bbls. Boston Granulated Sugar. In

Bond or Duty paid,

—O—

Vacuum Pan Sugar.

53 Hhds. Demerara Vacuum Pan Sugar.

choice quality, just received and for sale at

lowest markets rates, in Bond or Duty paid,

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.,

St. Stephen.

The Standard.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

A. W. Smith.

At his Office, Water Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.

TERMS

\$2 50 per Annum—if paid in advance

\$3 If not paid till the end of the year

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted according to written orders or continued

till forbid, if no written directions.

First insertion of twelve lines and under, 80 cts

Each repetition of do 20 cts

First insertion of all over 12 lines 8 cts per line

Each repetition of do 2 cts per line

Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

All letters addressed to this office must be

post paid.

North British and Mercantile Insurance company, OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

FIRE & LIFE

CAPITAL - - - 42,000,000 STERLING

(WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS.)

The Subscribers having been appointed Gene-

al Agent for New Brunswick for the above Com-

pany, is now prepared to effect insurances on

reasonable terms.

NICHOLAS T. GREYHEAD, Esq., Agent for St

Andrews and vicinity.

HENRY JACK,
General Agen.

Aug 9.

G. F. STICKNEY,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER.

Has received a further supply of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Chains, Rings, Brooches,

Locketts, Studs, Solitaires, Keys, &c.

Electroplated Britannia Metal and British

Plate Wares,

Papier Machie, Parian, Spa, Wedgewood

and Bohemian Goods

JET AND RUBBER GOODS.

CUTLERY, HARDWARE, EDGE TOOLS

TOYS, FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY,

Together with a general assortment of

House Furnishing & Fancy Goods.

WEDDING RINGS made to order.

July 19 41

DUNVILLE WHISKY.

APRIL 16, 1872.

Ex Str. "Alexandria" via St. John.

60 Cases "Dunville & Co's" old Irish Whisky.

J. W. STREET & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICE

I hereby Given, that the following Non-Resi-

dent Property, in the Parish of St. George,

has been assessed as under for the year 1871,

and unless the amount, together with the cost of

advertising, &c., are paid within three months

from this date, the same will be sold according

to law.

Thomas and John Johnson Estate (copper

mine) \$13 37

SAMUEL DICK.

St. George, Feb. 13, 1872. 3m Collector.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of MOSES PARKS, an

Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, James Moran, of the Town

of St. George, County of Charlotte, and Pro-

vince of New Brunswick, have been appointed

Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims be-

fore me within One Month.

Dated at St. George, aforesaid, this Sixth

day of March, 1872.

JAMES MORAN, Assignee.

Canada Ale.

6 Hhds } Canada Bitter Ale.

6 Qr. Casks }

Nov. 2, 1871. J. W. STREET.

MOLASSES.

Ex Schr. "Emma" from Cienfuegos direct.

211 Hhds.

19 Tierces } BRIGHT CIENFUEGOS MOLASSES.

16 Hhds.

The above is a very choice Cargo and will be

sold at lowest market rates, in bond or duty paid.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.

St. Stephen.

April 1871.

GIN, WINE, TEA, &c.

Ex "Choice" from London.

40 Hhds }

30 qr. Casks } Best Pale Geneva.

200 Cases }

30 Chests } Congou Tea.

5 do } London Brown Stout & Pale Ale.

10 Bbls Refined Crushed Sugar